



TREATY POWERS AGREED

SAMOAN HIGH COMMISSION COMPLETED.

WILL SAIL FOR APIA ON THE BADGER ON APRIL 25—ONLY MINOR POINTS REMAINING TO BE SETTLED BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 13.—The Navy Department has assigned the auxiliary cruiser Badger to the duty of conveying the Samoan Commission to Apia, and orders were given to-day to make her ready to sail from San Francisco not later than April 25. It was found early this morning that it would be altogether out of the question for the Commission to catch the mail steamer leaving San Francisco on April 19, as was so much desired by the United States. The British Government insisted on more thorough agreement as to the powers of the Commission in case of a failure after reaching Apia to secure unanimity among its members on every question which might arise over the exceedingly complicated and tangled condition that is already known to exist.

In other words, it is believed that agreement on all the most vital details may better be secured by the three interested Nations in close communication with each other at the present time than after their representatives are out of reach by cable and are suddenly confronted with grave problems. Delay while awaiting replies from their Governments to questions developing among the Commissioners and involving tedious mail communications by way of Auckland or Sydney might prove disastrous, and it is the hope, if possible, to avoid this difficulty.

Whatever matters remain unsettled to-day between the three Nations are said at the State Department to be of minor importance, and, so far as the United States is concerned, wholly immaterial. These points are now being arranged between Germany and Great Britain, each of those Governments enjoying the assurances of the United States that it will cheerfully abide by their solution. These negotiations are thought to confirm the contention that some delay now may be productive of benefits later on, which harmonizes with the "more haste less speed" proverb regarded as peculiarly appropriate in diplomatic dealings.

GERMANY NAMES VON STERNBERG.

The arrangement for the departure of the Commission was made to-day after Baron Speck von Sternberg, first secretary of the German Embassy, had called on Secretary Hay and advised him of his appointment as the German member of the Commission. This completed the body. The formal announcement of Baron von Sternberg's appointment was received from the German Foreign Office, and gave general satisfaction among officials and diplomats, as throughout the recent troubles he exerted his influence in such a manner as to win the hearty approval of the State Department and the British Ambassador. His choice, therefore, was accepted as evidence that the Commissioners would be able to co-operate and to reach the unanimous decision called for by the agreement. The early sailing of the Commission is regarded as evidence that the trouble resulting from the recent collision at Apia will be settled diplomatically.

Baron von Sternberg comes of a distinguished German family, his grandfather, Baron Speck von Sternberg, achieving prominence by introducing scientific farming into Germany, Russia and Australia. The present Baron von Sternberg devoted his early life to the study of military and naval science. He fought through the Franco-German war, in the 24 Saxons Dragoons, was promoted to lieutenant at the age of seventeen, and was decorated for personal bravery. He served as military attaché in Washington before entering the diplomatic service. He was appointed secretary of the German Legation at Peking, serving as Chargé d'Affaires through the important period of the war between China and Japan. Later he was appointed Chargé at Belgrade, Serbia. In 1897 he was appointed Councillor and First Secretary of the Embassy in Washington, and has served here since that time.

WORK TO BE DONE ON THE BADGER.

The Badger is armed with six 3-inch rapid-fire rifles and as many 3-pounders. She was formerly the Ward Line steamer Yumuri, but was purchased on April 19. Among other services rendered in the war she captured three Spanish vessels near Nuevas. She is commanded by Commander J. M. Miller, who gave up the Merrimac to Lieutenant Hobson at Santiago. She left Norfolk for San Francisco on January 31, and is expected at her destination next Monday, when she will be hurried to the Mare Island Navy Yard and prepared for her new duty. The work, according to the orders issued today, will include the construction of accommodations for three Commissioners and four secretaries. Telegraphic instructions have been sent to the Mare Island Navy Yard to do as much of the work as possible before the vessel arrives, and the naval authorities have little doubt that she will be coaled and ready to start on her long voyage within two weeks.

REPORT OF DISAGREEMENT.

DISPATCH TO "THE STANDARD" SAYS THAT QUESTION IS STILL UNSETTLED. London, April 14.—"The Standard" prints the following dispatch from Berlin: "The tension between Great Britain and Germany over the Samoan question has somewhat increased since yesterday (Wednesday), the conference between Baron von Blow and Sir Frank Lascelles having failed to settle all the disputed points."

NEGOTIATIONS IN LONDON.

London, April 13.—It is asserted that the statement that the Marquis of Salisbury has unreservedly adhered to the principle of unanimity in the decisions of the Samoan Commission is incorrect. The question as to the extent to

GENERAL YIELD TO GOMEZ.

ASK HIM TO REPRESENT ARMY IN NEGOTIATIONS.

CUBAN LEADERS CONFER WITH GENERAL BROOKE REGARDING DISARMAMENT—STEPS TAKEN TO END LAWLESSNESS.

Havana, April 13.—The Cuban generals this afternoon waited upon General Maximo Gomez officially, and informed him that they desired him to represent the army in any negotiations with the United States military authorities in Cuba. General Gomez accepted the trust. After this all the generals waited upon Governor-General Brooke to discuss with him the details of disarmament and payment. Generals Carrillo, Diaz, Alejandro, Rodriguez, Rafael Rodriguez, Roloff, Nunez, Nodario, Rosa, Castillo and Vega were present, representing the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Army Corps, which had requested Gomez to accept the representation of the army.

General Gomez in his response said: "Since by the dissolution of the Military Assembly the Cuban Army has been without a representative in a position to serve its interests and the general interests of Cuba as connected with those of the army, I gladly accept the post you offer for the purposes specified, but I insist upon a council of generals to advise and assist me, and that these generals shall receive the arms of the soldiers and hold them as trophies and souvenirs of the last glorious Cuban struggle for liberty."

"As soon as this work is completed, I desire full liberty to withdraw to a foreign country or to any part of Cuba, there to spend the remainder of my days. We must recognize that the only power to-day in Cuba is the power of those who have intervened, and, therefore, for the present, thoughts of a Cuban independent Government can be no more than dreams."

General Gomez also proposed that after the general disarmament was completed the council of generals should be continued under the presidency of General Bartolome Maso, as the head of Cuban interests, a provisional Cuban Government assisting in promoting Cuban affairs under the control of the Americans. In his opinion, the Cuban officers, as well as the men of the rank and file, should receive a share of the \$3,000,000, especially as many of these, he said, were to-day in extreme want. His suggestion was that such officers as did not need the money allotted to them might turn it back to the account of the soldiers.

VISIT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

On the suggestion of Gomez that they should all visit General Brooke, communicate to him their resolutions and talk the matter over in his presence, the generals repaired to the Hotel Trocha, where the Governor-General received them cordially. The conference lasted two hours. With regard to the payment of Cuban officers, the fact developed that the American authorities had already decided to make to them a payment after that of the soldiers had been settled. The preliminary details will probably be agreed upon to-morrow.

RESOLUTIONS TENDERED TO GOMEZ TO-DAY.

The resolutions tendered to Gomez to-day by the generals, coupled with those received yesterday in the same tenor from the First and Second Army Corps leaders, make the representation unanimous, and give to him power, as the representative of the Cuban people, until the final establishment of the Cuban Republic.

ARMY ROLLS GIVEN TO BROOKE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DELIVERS THEM TO MENDEZ CAPOTE AT FIRST REQUEST.

Havana, April 13.—The original rolls of the Cuban Army were delivered to Governor-General Brooke at 8 o'clock this evening. Domingo Mendez Capote, Vice-President of the recently dissolved Military Assembly, and long prominent in Cuban affairs, volunteered to attempt to obtain them from the special Executive Committee that survived the Assembly. The rolls were delivered to him on his first request.

NEW MINISTER TO SPAIN.

SILVELA ANNOUNCES STORER'S APPOINTMENT—CARLIST RUMORS DISCREDITED.

Madrid, April 13.—At the Cabinet Council to-day, the Queen Regent presiding, Don Francisco Silvela, the Premier, informed his colleagues that the United States Government had notified to Spain that it proposed to appoint Bellamy Storer, American Minister at Brussels, to the United States Legation at Madrid.

A PARIS NEWSPAPER FINED.

PUNISHMENT FOR PRINTING REPORT OF ALLEGED DUEL BETWEEN COUNT DE CASSELLANE AND PAUL DE ROULLEDE.

Paris, April 13.—The Civil Court has fined "Les Drouilles de l'Homme" 1,500 francs for falsely asserting that Count Boni de Castellane, member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Castellane District of the Lower Alps (who married Anna Gould, of New-York), fought a duel with M. Paul Deroullede, member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Angoulême Division of Charente, and founder of the Patriotic League, after having quarrelled about an actor in a Parisian association, was made early in January of the present year.

MR. SARGENT IN GOOD HEALTH.

FALSE REPORTS OF HIS DEATH SPREAD IN LONDON AND SENT HERE.

London, April 13.—The Press Association of this city to-day announced in unmistakable terms the death of John Singer Sargent, the American artist, and all the afternoon newspapers here printed the announcement. Some of them contained long and appreciative reviews of Mr. Sargent's career. The statement naturally was sent to the United States. Investigation, however, showed the report to be untrue. Mr. Sargent is alive and enjoying good health.

HONOLULU CABLE CONTRACT CANCELLED.

ACTIVITY IN SUGAR INTERESTS AT HAWAII—MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS. San Francisco, April 13.—The steamer Rio de Janeiro arrived to-day from Hong Kong and Yokohama, via Honolulu, with the following Associated Press advices under date of April 5: At the meeting of the Cabinet on April 3 the contract with the Strymner Company for a cable between San Francisco and Honolulu was cancelled, and the bonds, amounting to \$2,000, filed by the company last year, were returned. This action was taken on a letter from the Secretary of State at Washington, declining to consider the matter. The United States transport Cleveland arrived from San Francisco on March 21. The transport Zealandia arrived to-day. She will take on coal here and then proceed to Manila.

BUDGET BEFORE COMMONS.

ENGLAND'S CHANCELLOR OF THE EX-CHEQUER ESTIMATES EXPENSES.

INCREASE FOR COMING YEAR NEEDED—PROPOSAL FOR NEW STAMP DUTIES—VALUE OF THE NAVY—TO REDUCE FIXED DEBT.

London, April 13.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, presented the Budget in the House of Commons to-day. The House was crowded when he rose to make his speech. He said the trying periods of last year's Spanish-American War and the difficulties on the Niger and the Nile had no prejudicial effect upon the country's revenue, the result for the year being a small surplus.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he confessed to being disappointed with the tobacco receipts, and that, if they were able to leave tobacco alone, he felt confident the anticipations of an increase of revenue from the increased consumption would be more than realized in the coming year.

He estimated the expenditure for the coming year at \$112,927,000, an increase of \$6,098,000 over last year, the total increase of expenditure during the last four years being no less than \$19,076,000. If this increase were to continue, the speaker pointed out, Parliament must agree to a large increase in taxation, or discover new and productive sources of revenue, or the result would be a reaction against great expenditure, and he feared that such a reaction might impair the efficiency of the defensive services so as to reduce them to the place in which they unhappily stood during the last generation.

The new sinking fund, the Chancellor of the Exchequer added, will, in consequence of various increases, increase till it reaches \$24,400,000 in 1905. It was never intended that the fund should increase to such an extent. He proposed to prolong the savings-bank terminable annuity, amounting to \$2,200,000, from March, 1902, to 1911.

The market for consols to be purchased by the Government, the speaker also pointed out, had been dangerously narrowed, which had the appreciable effect of raising the price of consols, and by purchasing, the Government was practically increasing the price against itself. Persistence in that policy, he added, constituted a real danger.

REFERS TO COMING CONFERENCE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then said: "We must, however, be hopeful that the approaching conference of the Powers, who are animated by a desire for peace, may devise a check for this terrible competition in armaments, so wasteful of our ability, energy and money, from which even the wealthiest nations may well pray to be delivered. (Cheers.) At the same time, if the expenditure on armaments is reduced, I am convinced we shall have to increase it in another direction. I fear the expenditure of the present year cannot be regarded as merely temporary."

"The sum of \$7,736,000, the largest on record, will be available for the reduction of the debt."

"In the true interests of the sinking-fund," he continued, "we shall not only prolong the savings-bank annuity and set up other annuities besides, but we shall reduce the fixed charge from \$25,000,000 to \$23,000,000. (Cheers.) This course is justified by the tax. The taxpayers of the future will benefit by our expenditures and armaments. The strength of our navy during the last year was the main factor in saving us from war."

"In the event of the proposal being adopted we shall still have to meet an expenditure of \$110,927,000. On the basis of the existing taxation, we expect to get \$110,257,000. Therefore there will be no necessity for a new departure in taxation. There are grave objections to raising the tobacco duties. It would be unwise for the sake of a small temporary advantage to surrender the hope of what may ultimately be a golden harvest."

NEW STAMP DUTIES PROPOSED.

"We propose two new stamp duties—five shillings per \$100 on foreign and colonial bonds, stocks and shares which are now not liable to duty. The new tax will be payable on the first occasion the document is negotiated in this country. "The second stamp duty will be an ordinary mortgage duty of two shillings on \$100 on loan, capital and debenture stock created by corporations or companies under the statutes. The companies' capital duty will be increased to five shillings per \$100 and the stamp duty on letters of allotment will be increased from one penny to sixpence. It is estimated that the total increase from this source will be \$450,000."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer also proposed fresh indirect taxation, saying there was nothing in the condition of the wine trade or the treaties with foreign countries to prevent the imposition of reasonable duties. He proposed, therefore, to increase the duty on wine not exceeding 20 proof to one shilling and sixpence, and between 31 and 41 proof to three shillings, and a surtax on sparkling wines of two shillings and sixpence a gallon. It was also proposed to impose a new duty on still wine imported in bottles to the amount of three shillings a gallon.

In conclusion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked: "Now, therefore, we are able to estimate a revenue of \$111,157,000 to meet an expenditure of \$110,927,000, leaving a surplus of \$230,000. The large expenditure is not due to an aggressive policy on our part, but has been forced upon us by the increased and increasing armaments of others, and the consideration of the unique position of our National prosperity and security. Our proposals have recognized the exceptional circumstances we have had to deal with, and we have dealt with them not only without adding to the debt, but by making its reduction surer than at present. The taxation proposed has not violated the great fiscal principles from which we have received such an abounding revenue, and will not seriously interfere with the trade or commerce of the country or appreciably add to the burdens of the people."

ANSWER TO CRITICISM.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal member for West Monmouthshire, who followed the Chancellor of the Exchequer, strongly deprecated a suspension of the sinking fund. Sir Charles Edward Howard Vincent, Conservative and Industrial member for Central Sheffield, suggested that a tax on foreign manufactures would have enabled the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce the income tax. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Radical member for the Forest of Dean, Division of Gloucestershire, expressed fear that taxing foreign wines would encourage foreign countries in protective retaliation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to these general criticisms, said he did not share Sir Charles Dilke's apprehensions, because the wine-growing countries wanted the raw materials they imported from England. As for the observations of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, these seemed to him to savor of an insinuation that he (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) had not proposed taxation which would have made the Government unpopular. The resolutions affirming the wine and stamp duties were then adopted without division.

CROKER THE STAR WITNESS

TO APPEAR BEFORE THE MAZET COMMITTEE TO-DAY.

THE SESSION TO BEGIN AT 10:30 A. M.—A LARGER ROOM NECESSARY—INVESTIGATION LIKELY TO GO ON FOR MONTHS.

The Mazet committee will resume taking testimony at 10:30 a. m. to-day in the Board of Trade rooms, at No. 203 Broadway, and Richard Croker will be the star witness. Assemblyman Mazet, the chairman of the committee, came to the city from Albany last night, in company with Assemblyman Wilson, of Brooklyn. They arrived at 10 o'clock, and Mr. Mazet said the other members of the committee would come on a later train. It was to be regretted, he said, that the committee had not been able to secure a larger room than that at No. 203 Broadway in which to take testimony, but it was hoped that a larger room can be used after to-day. One of the rooms in the Federal Building may be secured for future meetings of the committee. It had not been decided yesterday whether or not the committee would hold a session to-morrow. If the Raleigh falls to arrive on time and the reception is delayed, the committee may hold a session to-morrow.

It is not expected that the rooms at No. 203 Broadway will hold a tenth part of the people who will want to hear the testimony of Richard Croker to-day. Mr. Croker declined yesterday to talk about his appearance before the committee, further than to say that he would respond to the committee's subpoena. Frank Moss would not give any intimation of the lines to be followed in questioning Mr. Croker. Mr. Moss would not say if he intended to call Mayor Van Wyck as another witness before the committee. There have been reports that the Mayor would be called and questioned as to the failure of the city authorities to purchase the Long Island Water Works.

Mr. Moss said yesterday that, while he agreed with the chairman of the committee that there should be a preliminary report of the committee to the Legislature before its adjournment, he believed that the committee would continue the investigation throughout the summer. "Before I accepted appointment as counsel for the committee," he said, "I was assured that its investigation was to be of the most thorough character. It was to be exhaustive. That assurance was made to me voluntarily, without any request from me, although I would not have undertaken the work of counsel to the committee without that distinct understanding. The members of the committee feel about this matter just as I do."

Mr. Mazet and other members of the committee have declared that the work of the committee would be continued for months after the end of the present legislative session. Republican organization leaders have made similar statements.

DEVER'S APPLICATION FOR FURLOUGH.

The Police Board in February requested the commanding officers of the force to put in their applications for their vacations. Chief Devery sent in his application two weeks ago. An intimation was made that Chief Devery might use this vacation to leave the city so that the Mazet Committee might pass over him. In talking about this to-day Chief Devery said: "That's not the worst kind of lot I had intended to go away for a few days to doctor a cold, but as the investigation committee is sitting I shall remain, so that they may call on me if they want me."

VESSELS LOST ON THE YUKON.

ELEVEN IN ALL WRECKED—ONLY THREE FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON IN THIS NUMBER.

Seattle, Wash., April 13 (Special).—For some time there has been doubt about the safety of the many steamers wintering on the Yukon River. From information furnished by T. S. Mahoney, who has just completed a trip over the entire river, the number of vessels that will be lost is eleven. They are the steamers Herman, Dawson City, Governor Stomen, May D., Trenton, Scheto, Seattle No. 1, City of Chicago, Robert Kerr, Tacoma, and Arnold, all owned in Seattle, New-York, San Francisco or Chicago. All of the New-York and Boston steamers on the river are safe, except the Dawson City, Tacoma and Seattle, owned by the International Steamship Company.

BARNES ALSO REMARRIES.

HIS DIVORCE FROM MRS. MAGOWAN SPEEDILY FOLLOWED BY A WEDDING.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 13 (Special).—John A. Barnes, once the husband of Mrs. Frank A. Magowan, the present wife of ex-Mayor Magowan of Trenton, N. J., was quietly married at Warren, Ohio, yesterday afternoon to Miss Anna Minch, of No. 629 Wilson-ave., this city. They left Cleveland at 1 p. m., were married, and returned to the city at 6 p. m., going to a home which they had fitted up in Glenville, a suburb of this city. The bride is a daughter of Captain Minch, who went down with the steamer Western Reserve, on Lake Superior, years ago. In that disaster Miss Minch lost her father, mother, a brother, a sister, an aunt and two cousins. Barnes and Miss Minch had been engaged for some time, but the matter had been kept quiet on account of Barnes' troubles with the Magowans, which passed over him. In talking about this to-day, although Mrs. Barnes had obtained her Dakota divorce, Barnes did not get his until March 14 of this year, when his petition was granted by Judge Logue. Barnes and Miss Minch first met about two years ago. Only a few intimate friends knew of the attachment between them. It was kept secret during the progress of the divorce proceedings, and the wedding was equally as secret.

HOW SHE PLANNED CRIME.

MRS. GEORGE'S COUNSEL COMPELLED TO TESTIFY IN REGARD TO HER CONVERSATION WITH HIM BEFORE THE MURDER.

Canton, Ohio, April 13.—In the George trial to-day Lorin C. Wise, a lawyer, testified to seeing Mrs. George get on a car in which he was riding the evening of the tragedy, and to seeing her leave the car at Haslet-ave. at 5 o'clock. He described the topography of that section and the routes to the city, with particular reference to the streets over which it is asserted the assassin passed. W. O. Wernitz, an attorney for Mrs. George before the tragedy, was called to testify to what Mrs. George said to him of her alleged contemplated crime on the Monday before the tragedy. He claimed the privilege of confidence between counsel and client. The defence took the same position. The State claimed there could be no confidential relations in regard to a contemplated crime. Judge Taylor announced a decision, which crime. Mr. Wernitz's conversation with Mrs. George before the tragedy. He ruled that counsel could not be employed in relation to the commission of crime, and without such professional employment there could be no professional confidence. Mr. Wernitz said Mrs. George asked him how it would be to have two revolvers, throw one at Stanton's feet and shoot him with the other. Also, that when he said that was not a good plan, that she asked how it would be to shoot him in the back and throw the gun away.

GOVERNOR COMING TO TOWN.

Albany, April 13.—Governor Roosevelt will go to New-York to-morrow afternoon on the train reaching the city at 6 o'clock. He will attend the ceremony of welcoming the Raleigh.

POLAND SPRING WATER SOLD.

recommended by eminent physicians for its purity and medicinal qualities. "Poland," 1 Park Pl., Advt.

AS THE OPERA GOER SAW IT.

THE NIGHT OF THE MONEY-CHANGERS IN THE TEMPLE.

VULGARITY IN THE PLACE OF TASTE, AND BABEL IN THE PLACE OF HARMONY.

There are some persons who have always such pleasant thoughts of the Metropolitan Opera House that their feeling toward it is one of positive affection, and perhaps a bit more. To them it is a temple of one of the noblest of arts, a spot associated inseparably with the highest and most rational of pleasures. To such, if any such were present last night at the Tammany-Jefferson-ten-dollar dinner—and there were undoubtedly a few—the spectacle was a sad one. Every effort had been made to give a fine appearance to the affair. The decorations of the house consisted of no less than eight American flags, a small banner and some electric lights that made the back of the stage look like a Broadway all-night restaurant. Moreover, there were red roses disposed with a profusion that bespoke extravagance without taste. But all these things could not prevent regretful comparisons of the place as it was with the place as it usually is.

The female friends of Tammany did all that they could to make the boxes look like an opera night. But the attempt to strike a parallel between the fashionable and artistic assembly at the opera and a company of gazers let into the tiger-house at the zoological garden to see the animals fed was not completely successful. Still, the boxes were not the strong part of the house. "Strong" is the right word. Away up high, where the music lovers of limited means are wont to congregate, there was only empty space. But down where the music lovers with a bit of money to spend are usually seen—there was the Babel.

Where elegantly dressed men and women enjoy the great art works of the century, the big chiefs and little chiefs sat in their uneasy evening suits and wondered why this affair needed to be made so much more uncomfortable than the annual chowder party. Some of the sordid-minded ones, too, made themselves the more ill at ease, as they struggled to find storage for the allotted six quarts of wines, by the marvel of what there was about this dinner that should cost \$10. Somebody asked the doorkeeper to remove him when he came back, went out into Broadway for a breath of fresh air and strayed into a restaurant across the way, just to get a drink of "the old stuff" and to feel the familiar trickle of just one swallow of a liquor that he knew. And there he picked up the restaurant bill of fare and began to pick out on it the dishes of the ten-dollar dinner and to reckon up what the whole thing would have cost there, if ordered in full portions from the card. He found that everything in the ten-dollar dinner, from the oysters to the dessert—every one of them—could have been had for \$675. And it would have taken four Tammany men to eat the food that would have been provided.

He felt in the place where he used to carry his \$10, found enough to pay for "the old stuff" and wandered back to the opera house, hoping that the speaking would be good enough to square him with the Democratic Club. He never found out whether the speaking was good or not. For there, where three times as many people as were present last night sit as still as the interior of a pyramid and resent any stir that obscures the most delicate note, the leather-lunged orators could not make any noticeable vibrations of the humming air, and it made no difference to anybody whether they were silver-tongued or gold-tongued. Mr. Bryan might as well have come, for neither bimetalist nor monometallicist could have heard anything to hurt his feelings. When three guests at a dinner want three boxes of cigars each, and the waiter has only three boxes for the three together, what chance has oratory? The time for diplomacy is past then. So is the time for mathematics. Tammany men are used to getting their money or their money's worth, and when they have paid their money, talk is a poor thing to offer them as a return for it. They can talk enough for themselves. And they did.

There were to be French balls in the opera house, and those who went there for opera felt the incongruity of the scenes. There was a wrestling match there, too, once, when a few of the guests at a dinner want three boxes of ten-dollar dinner there, and many will feel that the pleasant part of it is the assurance that a large gang of robust cleaners will take the house in hand to-day.

REDINGTON DEFIES CROKER.

LETTER FROM AN ASSEMBLYMAN WHOM THE BOSS IS TRYING TO PUNISH.

Albany, April 13 (Special).—Assemblyman Lyman W. Redington declines to resign from Tammany Hall at the demand of his district leader, Percival E. Nagle, because he voted for the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company bill. Mr. Redington has written a letter to Nagle, which is a defiance of Richard Croker.

Mr. Redington was once the candidate of the Democrats of Vermont for Governor, and he is an able lawyer. He has had a good record in the Assembly. Such a man cannot be treated in the same manner as the low grade of politicians Tammany Hall sends here. His declaration to resign as a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall in the XXXIVth Assembly District, is in part as follows:

I have been and am at all times ready to obey instructions of the Democratic organization of New-York upon all measures which do not compel a stultification of myself on a public question upon which I have already announced my views. Thus far I will go and no farther. If legislators are mere puppets, to be turned this way and that by every wind that blows from headquarters, what man can desire the office? I cannot subscribe to the doctrine that a legislator should sink all personal identity to get the principle of government or politics he is concerned, and be turned bitter and thither at the mere whim of a party boss, who must desire to subject a party organization to personal ambitions. My intention to retire from the political field, which has proved so disastrous to me financially, and devote my energies hereafter to my business solely, yet under the existing circumstances I will not resign. I court the fullest investigation. I leave my case in the hands of yourself and the General Committee to do what is deemed best, regretting any friction that could arise between myself and the members of that political organization in the XXXIVth District in whose ranks I have, without reward, performed so many years of service.

TO COMPEL INDIANS TO GIVE UP A BODY.

THEY WANTED MORE THAN THE REWARD OFFERED FOR SIR ARTHUR CURTIS.

Seattle, Wash., April 13 (Special).—An Indian war in the interior of Alaska is about to begin on a small scale over the body of unfortunate Sir Arthur Curtis, an English baronet, who committed suicide at Mud River last year. A reward of \$2,000 was offered for his body. The Indians who had found it refused to give it up for less than \$5,000. This might have been paid, but there was evidence that the price was going to be raised still higher. The Hudson Bay Company then arranged with the Indians to secure the body by force. They were preparing to undertake the job, according to the last advice received.

FAMINE DRIVING OUT RUSSIANS.

London, April 14.—According to a dispatch to "The Daily Chronicle" from Berlin there is likely to be a wholesale emigration of Russians from the Volga provinces, in Eastern and Southern European Russia, owing to the terrible famine which has long been afflicting that region.

CROKER'S COSTLY FEAST.

JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY HONORED IN THE BREACH.

ACCIDENT TO THE LIGHTS FORMS A REBUKE TO THE OSTENTATION OF THE OCCASION—GRUMBING ABOUT LACK OF FOOD AND DRINK.

—DULL AND DREARY SPEECHES.

Looking at it from a numerical point of view Richard Croker's ten-dollar feast in the Metropolitan Opera House last night was a distinct success. Looking at it from any other point incidental to most dinners, there is some ground for questioning that the dinner came up to the standard that one was led to expect from the advance notices which for weeks have emanated from the Democratic Club.

It may be said at the very outset that not one-third of the thousand or more people who gave up \$10 for the privilege of a seat at one of the many rows of tables set out over the floor of the Opera House last night got the value for their money. Those who sat on the "O. F." side of the house, the side nearest the kitchen, probably got a taste of every course, but the guests who were assigned to tables on the further side and at the back of the stage, did not taste one-half of the dishes that were set out on the menu for the delectation of the Tammany palates. It was observable that while spring lamb was being served to the tables fortunate enough to be situated near the kitchen, the diners on the further side of the building were having served to them clear green turtle soup.

THE SOUP SMOKED. It is conceivable, however, that a simultaneous serving of over a thousand people is impossible. The guests who were partaking of soup while their fellows on the opposite side of the auditorium were eating spring lamb would have raised no grumble if the soup had not been so much smoked as to make its swallowing anything but a joy, and the grumbling was in no wise lessened when the spring lamb, which came to the prompt side, when the guests on the north were eating dessert, was found to be cold and as unappetizing as the meat of an ancient ram who had spent many seasons in grazing on the hillsides.

These were shortcomings, however, that were anticipated and inevitable at a dinner composed of so many people. They were details that would have been accepted without a murmur but for one circumstance. For some days it had been announced that three thousand quart bottles of champagne had been laid in store—a sufficient quantity to allow about three bottles for each guest. The proportion actually enjoyed was instead one bottle to three guests, and that is taking a liberal estimate of the supply. What became of the other two thousand bottles was a mystery impossible of elucidation so far as the "wine captains" were able to tell.

"Where's the wine?" the captains were so frequently asked that they became weary in saying that it had been all distributed. Whether some of the more favored diners drank more than their share of the stock may be a matter of conjecture, but it is certain that if Mr. Croker will appoint a sort of Mazet Investigation Committee to inquire into the champagne supply of last night, he may succeed in unearthing the whereabouts of at least two thousand bottles of "fizz."

However, it is no part of a description of what will come to be looked upon as the historic \$10 dinner, to give heed to the murmurings of the ingrates who gave up what to many of them represented a goodly part of their week's salary to dine in the same atmosphere with Tammany's King, and then anatomized him because they didn't get the full worth of their money in wine and food. It may be said that whatever was wanting in this direction was made up for in the general surroundings of the dinner, in the elaborate floral decorations and in the illuminations that flooded the place in a blaze of light. One of the illuminating effects was an inscription placed at the back of the stage, pencilled in electric lights, reading "Jefferson, 1743-1826, Democratic Club."

AN HISTORIC PARALLEL.

The Tribune a few days ago likened this glorification of Richard Croker while the legislative committee was on Tammany's trail to the Biblical dinner of Belshazzar. While the incidents of that old-time banquet were not repeated last night, something happened that seemed singularly peculiar when it is remembered how greatly Jefferson's disposition was opposed to such ostentatious displays as that engineered by Richard Croker last night. The dinner, it must be remembered, was in honor of Jefferson's birthday, hence the illuminated sign that shone from the back of the stage. But as a matter of fact Richard Croker had not been in his seat more than ten minutes when the two final lighted letters to the word "Democratic" and the entire word "club" went out, leaving the electric legend to read, "Jefferson, 1743-1826, Democrat." It was some time before the significance of the imperfection in the illuminated lettering was noticed, and then on the part of some of the committee in search of the electricians of the opera house. It was not until about an hour later, however, that a workman with the aid of a ladder succeeded in restoring the pristine effect of the electric sign.

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